



**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

MARCH 31, 2023

Management Responsibilities for Financial Reporting

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation (“NSGC”). They have been approved by its Deputy Minister of the Finance and Treasury Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial information contained in the Summary of Results is consistent with the data presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The gaming activities of NSGC are undertaken by operators acting on its behalf. These gaming activities are audited by independent auditors. The Corporation relies on the audit opinions of these independent auditors. The responsibility of Grant Thornton is to express an independent opinion on whether the consolidated financial statements of NSGC are stated fairly, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Independent Auditor’s Report outlines the scope of the audit examination and provides the audit opinion.

NSGC maintains books of accounts and systems of financial and management control, which provide reasonable assurance that accurate financial information is available, that assets are protected, and that resources are managed efficiently.

The Deputy Minister of the Finance and Treasury Board oversees audit activities through its audit committee. The committee reviews matters related to accounting, auditing and internal control systems, and the consolidated financial statements and audit reports of the auditors of the Corporation and its operators.



Brad Conrad
Executive Director



Allison Connors, CPA
Director, Finance

Independent auditor's report

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To the Board of Directors of the Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation (“the Corporation”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, and the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation as at March 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Ongoing matter with the Canada Revenue Agency

We draw attention to Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes an ongoing matter between the Corporation and the Canada Revenue Agency with respect to Harmonized Sales Tax on revenues from video lottery machines operating on First Nation reserves in Nova Scotia. The Corporation has remitted the assessed amount of \$29,600,000 for the period from June 1, 2009 to October 31, 2013, and has self-assessed and remitted monthly amounts totaling \$63,922,000 from November 1, 2013 to March 31, 2023. The total amount of \$93,523,000 has been remitted on a without prejudice basis. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The logo for Grant Thornton LLP, featuring the company name in a stylized, cursive script font.

Halifax, Canada
June 24, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 10,098	\$ 8,111
Cash – restricted (Note 5)	6,800	7,087
Cash – casino capital replacement reserve (Note 11)	14,819	12,126
Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	6,687	11,190
Prepays	837	885
Inventories (Note 7)	3,499	3,336
	<u>42,740</u>	<u>42,735</u>
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	68,519	52,282
Intangible assets (Note 9)	2,279	2,817
Right-of-use assets (Note 10)	1,303	1,715
Disputed HST assessments (Note 12)	93,523	87,117
Investment in Atlantic Lottery Corporation Inc. (Note 13)	23,384	25,778
Investment in Interprovincial Lottery Corporation	1	1
	<u>189,009</u>	<u>169,710</u>
	\$ 231,749	\$ 212,445
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	\$ 15,111	\$ 19,164
Deferred revenue	627	859
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes (Note 15)	6,800	7,088
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited (Note 16)	5,233	3,826
Current-portion of lease liability (Note 10)	672	594
Other liabilities (Note 17)	1,646	1,317
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	134,596	128,356
	<u>164,685</u>	<u>161,204</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited (Note 16)	23,528	8,014
Long-term lease liability (Note 10)	722	1,209
Other long-term liabilities	258	205
	<u>24,508</u>	<u>9,428</u>
Equity		
Casino capital replacement reserve (Note 11)	19,172	16,035
Accumulated other comprehensive income	23,384	25,778
	<u>42,556</u>	<u>41,813</u>
	\$ 231,749	\$ 212,445

Contingencies (Note 23)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Approved by:



Kelliann Dean
Deputy Minister

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 349,234	\$ 283,931
Cost of sales (Note 24)	153,251	116,503
Gross profit	195,983	167,428
<i>Expenses</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	(5,671)	(5,902)
Finance costs (Note 18)	(789)	(495)
Other expenses (Note 19)	(16,735)	(15,968)
Profit before the following	172,788	145,063
Share of overhead costs from equity method investee	(20,468)	(18,382)
Interest and other income	4,953	3,324
Net income before Win tax	157,273	130,005
Win tax (Note 3.14.2)	16,220	10,410
Net income	\$ 173,493	\$ 140,415
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of equity method investee	(2,394)	11,004
Comprehensive income	\$ 171,099	\$ 151,419

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Casino capital replacement reserve	Total
Balance at April 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 14,774	\$ 13,659	\$ 28,433
Net income	140,415	-	-	140,415
Other comprehensive income	-	11,004	-	11,004
Contributions or distributions				
Change in reserve	-	-	2,376	2,376
Profit to the Province	(140,415)	-	-	(140,415)
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ -	\$ 25,778	\$ 16,035	\$ 41,813
Net income	173,493	-	-	173,493
Other comprehensive loss	-	(2,394)	-	(2,394)
Contributions or distributions				
Change in reserve	-	-	3,137	3,137
Profit to the Province	(173,493)	-	-	(173,493)
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ -	\$ 23,384	\$ 19,172	\$ 42,556

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2023	2022
OPERATING		
Net income	\$ 173,493	\$ 140,415
Share of overhead costs from equity method investee	20,468	18,382
Depreciation and amortization	5,671	5,902
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(39)	16
Net transfers of property, plant and equipment	166	(291)
Interest paid on lease liability	59	77
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Disputed HST assessments	(6,405)	(4,863)
Trade and other receivables	4,502	(5,198)
Other assets	48	(582)
Inventories	(163)	(150)
Trade and other payables	(4,053)	2,332
Deferred revenue	(230)	349
Other liabilities	329	2
	<u>193,846</u>	<u>156,391</u>
FINANCING		
Distribution of profit to the Province	(173,493)	(140,415)
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	6,240	6,411
Repayment of lease liability	(698)	(697)
Net change in Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited	16,975	(3,479)
	<u>(150,976)</u>	<u>(138,180)</u>
INVESTING		
Purchases of capital assets	(23,806)	(1,153)
Contributions to equity method investee	(20,468)	(18,382)
Change in Casino Capital Replacement Reserve, net of cash	3,391	1,247
	<u>(40,883)</u>	<u>(18,288)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,987	(77)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	8,111	8,188
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 10,098	\$ 8,111

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting entity

The Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation was incorporated on February 15, 1995, by Chapter 4 of the Acts of 1994-95, the *Gaming Control Act*. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 501 Summit Place, 1601 Lower Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. The consolidated financial statements comprise those of the individual entity, Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation, its subsidiaries and its interest in associates and jointly controlled entities (collectively referred to as “the Corporation”).

The principal activities of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation is to develop, undertake, organize, conduct and manage casinos, other lottery schemes and related businesses on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Corporation is exempt from income tax under Section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Deputy Minister and authorized for issue on June 24, 2023.

2. Basis of presentation

A. Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

B. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets at the time of acquisition.

C. Functional and presentation currency

The Corporation’s presentation and functional currency is Canadian dollars. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

D. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Corporation’s accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses when such amounts are not readily apparent. The estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and related assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements and assumptions concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are contained in the various notes to the statements as follows:

- accounting for arrangements with Atlantic Lottery Corporation (see Note 3.2 and 13).
- estimates of gaming revenue (see Note 3.3);
- valuation of casino award credits (see Note 3.3.1);
- useful lives of property, plant and equipment (see Note 3.7);
- impairment of property, plant and equipment (see Note 3.8);
- right-of-use assets and lease liability (see Note 3.4.2);
- estimates of employee benefits cost (see Note 3.6); and
- estimate of disputed HST assessments (see Note 12).

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies followed by the Corporation are summarized as follows:

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation, and entities controlled by the Corporation from the date that control commences until the date whereby control ceases.

The Corporation controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The entities controlled by the Corporation are as follows:

Nova Scotia Gaming Equipment Limited

Nova Scotia Gaming Equipment Limited is the Corporation's 100%-owned subsidiary and is fully consolidated in these statements.

Casino Nova Scotia

Casino Nova Scotia is the registered entity created as a result of the Amended and Restated Operating Contract with Metropolitan Entertainment Group (referred to as "MEG"), (now a partnership between 6364942 Canada Inc. and MEG Holdings Corp.) to operate casinos in Halifax and Sydney for a period expiring on July 1, 2025. Casino Nova Scotia is fully consolidated as the Corporation is the party with the authority to operate casinos in Nova Scotia under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) and *Gaming Control Act* (Nova Scotia), and the Amended and Restated Operating Contract provides the Corporation with the authority to set annual operating and capital budgets and to stipulate or review and/or approve other aspects of the casino operations.

All Casino Nova Scotia intra-Corporation transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.2 Accounting for arrangements with Investees

Atlantic Lottery Corporation Inc. ("ALC")

Deemed separate entity ("silo")

The Corporation entered into an Agency Agreement with ALC in 2000, whereby revenues are required to be kept in a separate account and not co-mingled with those of the other provinces. Costs are to be deducted from this account, and assets acquired or liabilities incurred by ALC exclusively for the operation of lotteries in Nova Scotia are paid through this account and belong to the Corporation. Under the Agency Agreement, ALC cannot make any material change relating to the conduct and management of lotteries in Nova Scotia without the approval of the Corporation.

The Corporation's Agency Agreement with ALC results in the creation of a deemed separate entity or silo within ALC related to the Corporation's ticket lotteries and video lotteries in Nova Scotia. A deemed separate entity arises when the specific assets of the investee are the only source of payment for specific liabilities of, or specified other interests in, the investee; parties other than those with the specified liability do not have rights or obligations related to the specified assets; none of the returns from the specified assets can be used by the remaining investees, and; none of the liabilities of the deemed separate entity are payable from the assets of the remaining investees. The Corporation consolidates its share of the silo assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses as applicable.

Investment in an associate

In 1976, ALC was set up by the four Atlantic Provinces to operate lottery and gaming activities in the region. ALC is the Corporation's exclusive agent to operate ticket lotteries and video lotteries in Nova Scotia. Each of the Corporation, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick Lotteries and Gaming Corporation and Prince Edward Island Lotteries Commission own 25% of ALC.

The Corporation accounts for its 25% interest in ALC after accounting for the silo as described above as an investment in associate which is accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment in

associate is increased or decreased to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The carrying amount is also increased by the Corporation's contributions to the associate and decreased for distributions from the associate. The investment in associate is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The net investment in an associate is impaired and impairment losses are recorded if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. Impairment losses are permitted to be reversed. If an indication of impairment exists, the Corporation will estimate the recoverable amount of the investment and will record an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Interprovincial Lottery Corporation

The Interprovincial Lottery Corporation ("ILC") was incorporated on August 16, 1976, under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Interprovincial Lottery Corporation owns and operates nation-wide lottery games (Lotto 6/49, Daily Grand, Lotto Max, various national instant games). Nova Scotia holds one of ten shares of this Corporation and appoints one of 21 directors to the Board of Directors of the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation.

The Corporation's share of revenue and ticket printing costs for nation-wide lottery games is recognized in revenue and cost of sales, respectively in accordance with the recognition of revenue. The Corporation's share of ILC's interest income less operating expenses is included in the Corporation's consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income.

3.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts and free tickets. Revenue is earned through various distribution channels.

The Corporation's revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Income from major product lines includes both revenue transactions and transactions that are accounted for, and meet the definition of gains or losses under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Transactions in which the Corporation and player are wagering against a specific outcome of an event are accounted for as gains or losses under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Transactions in which the Corporation administers a game amongst players are accounted for as revenue under IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In these games the Corporation recognizes the portion of the wagers retained, and not distributed as prizes, as revenue from operating the game.

Transactions in which the Corporation administers a game amongst players and may earn variable commission are accounted for under both IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. In these games the variable commission exposes the Corporation to a gain or loss depending on the actual amount of the payout versus the expected prize percentage, initially recorded as a financial liability.

3.3.1 Casino revenue

Revenue from slot machines, table games and food, beverage and other at the Corporation's casinos are recognized net of amounts recognized as financial liabilities under customer loyalty programs in the same period in which the games are played and services provided.

Liabilities under customer loyalty programs are reported as deferred revenue due to their potential to be discharged through redemption of award credits that are accounted for as gain and losses under IFRS 9.

3.3.2 Net ticket revenue

Revenue from lottery draw-based games and the corresponding direct expenses are recognized at the date of the draw. Receipts for lottery tickets sold on or before March 31 for draws held subsequent to that date, are recorded as deferred revenue with a corresponding financial liability for the portion to be paid as prizes.

Gains on unclaimed prizes are recognized as revenue when they legally expire.

Revenue for all lottery instant games is recognized at the time of activation, which determines the transfer of legal

ownership to the retailer. Instant ticket game prizes are recorded as a financial liability as a percentage of ticket sales in line with the theoretical prize payout for that game.

In addition to cash prizes, the Corporation also awards free tickets on both lottery and instant tickets. The value ascribed to these prizes is equal to the sale price.

Revenue from sports betting is recognized in the period in which the bets settle. Receipt for bets that are received on or before March 31 for events that occur subsequent to that date are recorded as deferred revenue with a corresponding financial liability for the portion to be paid as prizes.

Revenue from digital interactive games is recognized at the time of play with the corresponding direct expense.

3.3.3 Video lottery revenue

Revenue from video lottery and the corresponding direct expense are recognized at the time of play and are recorded net of credits paid out.

3.3.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.4 Right of use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities

3.4.1 The Corporation as lessor

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items.

The Corporation recognizes lease payments from operating leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.4.2 The Corporation as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control of the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use is determined if the Corporation has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Corporation recognizes a ROU asset and a lease liability, at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made.

The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Corporation is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Corporation's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revise in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Corporation has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for software leases and leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (less than 12 months). The payments for these leases will be recognized as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.5 Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.6 Employee benefit costs

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Corporation in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment, including buildings and leasehold improvements held for use in the supply of goods, services or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less subsequent depreciation and impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policies described below. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Construction in progress is stated at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment other than land over their estimated useful lives and after taking into account their estimated residual value, using both the straight-line method and declining balance method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the year in which the item is derecognized.

Depreciation of the Corporation's head office property, plant and equipment is charged based on the declining

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

balance method of depreciation. The following annual rates are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and equipment	20%

Depreciation of the Corporation's Halifax and Sydney casinos, and lottery businesses' property, plant and equipment is charged based on the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation of casino assets and casino building and leasehold improvements purchased through the casino capital replacement reserve is expensed through the reserve on the consolidated statement of financial position. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the remaining lease term, including one renewal period. The following annual rates are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Casino assets	3% - 20%
Lottery assets	4% - 33%

3.8 Impairment of long-lived assets

At each reporting date, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.9 Intangible assets

3.9.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Acquired intangible assets are primarily software, patents and licenses on technologies. Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software and licenses	3 – 15 years
Gaming software	3 – 7 years

The Corporation only has intangible assets acquired with a finite useful life. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the expense category of depreciation and amortization. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

3.9.2 Intangible assets internally generated – research and development expenditure

Expenditures on research activities are recognized as expenses in the period in which it is incurred. Development costs relating primarily to the development of new gaming or lottery software are recognized as an intangible asset when the Corporation can demonstrate that all conditions required by IAS 38 are met.

The amount initially recognized for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the acquisition and manufacturing costs that can be directly attributed to the development process as well as a reasonable portion of the development-related fixed costs. If the internally generated intangible asset does not meet the conditions of IAS 38, the development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it was incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated

amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit on a straight-line basis. The current useful lives applied are:

Computer software and licenses	3 – 15 years
Gaming software	3 – 7 years

During the period of development, the intangible asset is tested for impairment annually.

3.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on an average cost basis, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation; and, a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

The Corporation records a provision for the fair value of asset decommissioning in the year during which it is incurred and can be reasonably estimated. This provision is associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Corporation also records a corresponding asset that is amortized over the life of the asset.

3.12 Financial instruments

3.12.1 Recognition and derecognition

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial asset or liability.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Corporation neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Corporation recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Corporation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Corporation continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Corporation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.12.2 Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial assets into the following specified categories after initial recognition: subsequently measured at: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); amortized cost; or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification for financial assets depends on the Corporation's business model, management of the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets are classified as amortized cost only if both the following criteria are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash

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- flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Corporation designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation's financial assets and liabilities are classified into the following categories:

Financial instrument	Classification	Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Initial: Fair value Subsequent: Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost	
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost	
Disputed HST assessment	Amortized cost	
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes	Amortized cost	
Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited	Amortized cost	
Other liabilities	Amortized cost	
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	Amortized cost	

3.12.3 Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs (as applicable). Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Net and Comprehensive Income.

3.12.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation assesses expected direct losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost on a forward-looking basis. In applying this approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ("Stage 1");
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ("Stage 2"); and
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date ("Stage 3").

For trade receivables, the Corporation applies the simplified approach which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Corporation considers the probability of default on a specific account basis, which involves assessing whether there was a significant increase in credit risk. Indicators include actual or expected changes in the debtor's ability to pay based on information that is available each reporting period; monitoring past due accounts and other external factors.

3.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take greater than nine months to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.14 Taxes

3.14.1 Sales tax

As a prescribed registrant for HST, the Corporation makes HST remittances to the Government of Canada pursuant to the *Games of Chance Regulations* of the *Excise Tax Act* ("the Regulations"). The Corporation's net tax for a reporting period is comprised of net tax attributable to both gaming and non-gaming activities. Imputed tax on gaming expense is calculated according to a formula set out in the Regulations resulting in the direct payment of additional HST at the applicable statutory rate. The net tax attributable to non-gaming activities is calculated similar to any other HST registrant.

3.14.2 Win tax

Section 31 of the *Casino Regulations*, made under Section 127 of the *Gaming Control Act*, prescribes that the Corporation is required to make daily payment to the Province of an amount equal to twenty percent of casino gaming revenue, otherwise known as win tax. This amount can be found as an expense to the casino line of business and is added back to derive the total payment to Province.

3.15 Disputed HST assessment

Tax assessments that are disputed by the Corporation are accounted for as a non-current financial asset. Voluntary payments of self-assessed HST related to a dispute with the Canada Revenue Agency (Note 12) are accounted for as a non-current asset until resolution of the dispute, at which time, if resolved favourably are fully recoverable by the Corporation.

3.16 Changes in accounting standards

Except for the changes below, the Corporation has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (effective on or after January 1, 2021 with early adoption permitted) were made to refine the definition of material in IAS 1 and align the definitions used across IFRS standards and other publications. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition and the threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. These amendments did not impact the Corporation's financial information.

3.17 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, the application of which is effective for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Corporation does not expect these new pronouncements to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements when they are adopted in future periods.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Under the Amended and Restated Casino Operating Contract, total casino revenues are the Corporation's revenue and the casino bank accounts and Capital Reserve accounts are owned by the Corporation. The Corporation included \$4,584 in cash from the casino accounts on the consolidated statement of financial position at March 31, 2023 (2022 - \$2,606).

5. Cash – restricted

Cash is restricted for unclaimed prizes. Unclaimed prizes from regional lottery games are retained in a prize fund for 12 months from the announced beginning date of the draw and Sports games purchased before March 2019 are retained in a prize fund for 744 days from the date of purchase of the ticket. Any sports games purchased after March 2019 are retained in the prize fund for 365 days from the last event on the ticket.

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Unclaimed prizes remaining after the respective periods are transferred to a special prize fund and are recorded as a reduction to prize expense and/or used for prizes in subsequent draws.

All unclaimed prizes from Scratch 'N Win lottery games after November 2018 will have an expiry date of one year, prior to this, instant tickets did not have an expiry period. For any new tickets that include an expiry date, all unclaimed prizes will be retained for 12 months from the launch of the game. For all tickets printed prior to December 2018, all unclaimed prizes are retained in a prize fund for 36 months from the date of launch of the game. Unclaimed prizes remaining after the prize claiming period ends are transferred to a special prize fund and are recorded as a reduction to prize expense and/or used for prizes in subsequent draws.

Prizes of national lottery games are funded by the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation, with the exception of prizes for certain free tickets, which are paid out of general funds of that Corporation as incurred. Unclaimed prizes of national games are administered by the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation.

6. Trade and other receivables

	2023	2022
Lottery retailers	\$ 250	\$ 3,148
Due from Operators		
ALC	4,640	6,709
MEG	1,101	75
Total due from operators	5,741	6,784
Other receivables	696	1,258
	\$ 6,687	\$ 11,190

7. Inventories

	2023	2022
Food, beverage and merchandise	\$ 229	\$ 600
Lottery tickets	3,270	2,736
	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,336

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense was \$nil (2022 - \$nil) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value, and was included in ticket printing and costs.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Leaseholds	Automobiles	Operational Equipment	Lottery Gaming Equipment	Casino Gaming Equipment	Casino Buildings	Not Ready for Use	Total
Cost								
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 10,063	\$ 517	\$ 272	\$ 51,346	\$ 77,068	\$ 78,519	\$ (4)	\$ 217,781
Additions	-	-	10	2	428	643	41	1,124
Disposals	-	-	(31)	(890)	-	-	-	(921)
Transfers	-	-	2	399	-	-	(8)	393
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 10,063	\$ 517	\$ 253	\$ 50,857	\$ 77,496	\$ 79,162	\$ 29	\$ 218,377
Additions	-	330	-	376	2,890	336	20,085	24,017
Disposals	-	(87)	(96)	(1,876)	-	(95)	-	(2,154)
Transfers	-	-	-	18,509	-	-	(18,828)	(319)
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 10,063	\$ 760	\$ 157	\$ 67,866	\$ 80,386	\$ 79,403	\$ 1,286	\$ 239,921
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 38	\$ 192	\$ 173	\$ 39,042	\$ 71,545	\$ 47,167	\$ -	\$ 158,157
Disposals	-	-	(29)	(874)	-	-	-	(903)
Transfers	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	167
Depreciation	-	157	35	3,080	2,801	2,601	-	8,674
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 38	\$ 349	\$ 179	\$ 41,415	\$ 74,346	\$ 49,768	\$ -	\$ 166,095
Disposals	-	(72)	(77)	(1,854)	-	-	-	(2,003)
Transfers	-	-	-	(79)	-	-	-	(79)
Depreciation	-	96	20	2,972	2,297	2,004	-	7,389
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 38	\$ 373	\$ 122	\$ 42,454	\$ 76,643	\$ 51,772	\$ -	\$ 171,402
Net book value								
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 10,025	\$ 168	\$ 74	\$ 9,442	\$ 3,150	\$ 29,394	\$ 29	\$ 52,282
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 10,025	\$ 387	\$ 35	\$ 25,412	\$ 3,743	\$ 27,631	\$ 1,286	\$ 68,519

Transfers may include movement of assets from not-ready-for-use to in-use and between shareholders of ALC.

During the year, the Corporation carried out an assessment for indicators of impairment of the recoverable amount of assets. This review led to no indicators of impairment or reversals of impairment identified.

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9. Intangible assets

	Software Licenses	Gaming Software	Not Ready for Use	Total
Cost				
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 3,081	\$ 5,982	\$ 202	\$ 9,265
Additions	14	-	15	29
Disposals	(25)	(177)	-	(202)
Transfers	243	6	(178)	71
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 3,313	\$ 5,811	\$ 39	\$ 9,163
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(8)	(285)	-	(293)
Transfers	19	(6)	54	67
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 3,324	\$ 5,520	\$ 93	\$ 8,937
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 286	\$ 5,606	\$ -	\$ 5,892
Disposals	(25)	(177)	-	(202)
Transfers	-	6	-	6
Amortization	484	166	-	650
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 745	\$ 5,601	\$ -	\$ 6,346
Disposals	(8)	(285)	-	(293)
Transfers	1	(6)	-	(5)
Amortization	499	111	-	610
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 1,237	\$ 5,421	\$ -	\$ 6,658
Net book value				
At March 31, 2022	\$ 2,568	\$ 210	\$ 39	\$ 2,817
At March 31, 2023	\$ 2,087	\$ 99	\$ 93	\$ 2,279

Transfers may include movement of assets from not-ready-for-use to in-use and between shareholders of ALC.

During the year, the Corporation carried out an assessment for indicators of impairment of the recoverable amount of assets. This review led to no indicators of impairment or reversals of impairment identified.

10. Right-of-use assets and lease liability

The Corporation leases a number of retail and office premises. The leases typically run for periods between two and ten years, with an option to renew the lease after that date.

Information about leases for which the Corporation as a lessee is presented below:

	Corporate Properties	Lottery Properties	Casino Properties	Total
Cost				
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 888	\$ 887	\$ 1,634	\$ 3,409
Additions	-	58	-	58
Disposals	-	(58)	-	(58)
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 888	\$ 887	\$ 1,634	\$ 3,409
Additions	-	208	-	208
Disposals	-	(502)	-	(502)
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 888	\$ 593	\$ 1,634	\$ 3,115
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 103	\$ 508	\$ 516	\$ 1,127
Disposals	-	(58)	-	(58)
Amortization	178	189	258	625
Balance at March 31, 2022	\$ 281	\$ 639	\$ 774	\$ 1,694
Disposals	-	(502)	-	(502)
Amortization	178	184	258	620
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 459	\$ 321	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,812

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Net book value

At March 31, 2022	\$ 607	\$ 248	\$ 860	\$ 1,715
At March 31, 2023	\$ 429	\$ 272	\$ 602	\$ 1,303

Some leases contain extension options exercisable up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Corporation seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Corporation and not by the lessors.

The Corporation assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Corporation reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Lease liability

	2023	2022
Lease of property containing Right-of-use assets payable monthly with leases ending at varying times in the next ten years. The last lease currently ends in August 2025	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,803
Current portion of long-term lease	672	594
Non-current portion of long-term lease	\$ 722	\$ 1,209

The aggregate payment of long-term lease liability for each of the five years subsequent to March 31, 2023 are approximately as follows: 2024 - \$672; 2025 - \$644; 2026 - \$78.

11. Cash – casino capital replacement reserve

The casino capital replacement reserve is intended to provide funds for replacement of casino capital assets. Starting April 1, 2015 a contribution is made of \$4,500 annually, adjusted for inflation each year thereafter until April 1, 2020 whereby the contribution will be the amount contributed in the prior year plus \$1,000 annually, adjusted for inflation each year thereafter. Cash has been segregated on the consolidated statement of financial position in the amount of \$14,819 (March 31, 2022 - \$12,126) for this purpose. The Corporation waived a portion of the annual contribution for the year ended March 31, 2022 due to the effect of temporary business interruptions occurring during the year. The balance in the casino capital replacement reserve represents the balance of the cash and net book value of the casino capital assets purchased from the fund.

	2023	2022
Cash balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,126	\$ 6,948
Funding	5,388	6,088
Interest	438	80
Capital asset purchases	(2,912)	(1,012)
Reimbursements to MEG for capital asset purchases	(123)	(46)
HST related to capital asset purchases and reimbursements	(297)	(55)
Capital assets purchased by MEG	199	123
Cash balance, end of year	14,819	12,126
Add: cumulative capital asset purchases	84,213	80,986
Less: accumulated depreciation	(79,636)	(76,947)
Less: HST payable	(25)	(7)
Less: capital assets purchased by MEG	(199)	(123)
Casino capital replacement reserve balance, end of year	\$ 19,172	\$ 16,035

12. Disputed HST assessments

ALC received Notices of Assessment from Canada Revenue Agency for Harmonized Sales Tax in respect of the operation of video lottery terminals located on First Nation reserves in the province of Nova Scotia for the period June 1, 2009 to October 31, 2013, in amounts totalling \$29,600. Through ALC, the Corporation has remitted, on a without prejudice basis, the amount of the assessments solely to avoid the accumulation of interest and penalties. The Corporation is self-assessing Harmonized Sales Tax for every period thereafter and is depositing monthly installments to the Canada Revenue Agency while continuing to dispute the original assessment and the ongoing liability for the HST payments. Remittances up to and including March 31, 2023, total a further \$63,923 (2022 - \$57,517). The total amount remitted is \$93,523 (2022 - \$87,117) and is presented on the consolidated statement

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of financial position as a non-current asset. Currently the outcome is undeterminable as settlement discussions continue.

13. Investment in ALC

In accordance with the Unanimous Shareholders Agreement of ALC, 30% of the profit (loss) shall be allocated to the Corporation and 30% of other comprehensive income shall be allocated on the same basis. In accordance with this agreement, the Corporation's equity interest is representative of the 30%.

	2023	2022
Opening balance	\$ 25,778	\$ 14,774
Contributions by the Corporation – ALC overhead costs	20,468	18,382
Share of ALC overhead costs for the period	(20,468)	(18,382)
Share of ALC other comprehensive income	(2,394)	11,004
	\$ 23,384	\$ 25,778

The Corporation is responsible for funding overhead expenditures of ALC which are accounted for as contributions to ALC. Using the equity method accounting, the Corporation accounts for its equity interest in the share of ALC's loss, which is equivalent to the overhead expenses funded via the contributions.

The Corporation is also responsible for funding supplemental payments to ALC's pension plan to reduce the pension plan solvency deficit. The supplemental payments, and respective repayment schedules, are approved by the Board of Directors of ALC when required. The Corporation accounts for the supplemental pension payments as contributions to ALC. On an annual basis, management assesses whether the contributions, and therefore the investment in ALC, is recoverable. There were no amounts paid for special payments during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The table below sets out summarized ALC balance sheet information:

	2023	2022
Non-current assets	\$ 247,273	\$ 231,189
Current assets (i)	86,585	74,170
Total assets	\$ 333,858	\$ 305,359
Non-current liabilities (ii)	\$ 60,875	\$ 80,991
Current liabilities (iii)	154,359	97,781
Total liabilities	\$ 215,234	\$ 178,772
Net assets	\$ 118,624	\$ 126,587
(i) Includes cash and cash equivalents	9,412	15,593
(ii) All financial liabilities		
(iii) Includes financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	51,232	21,308

The table below sets out summarized ALC income statement and comprehensive income information:

	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 843,901	\$ 753,854
Gross profit	693,876	619,240
Net profit	492,249	438,168
Other comprehensive income	(7,980)	36,680
Comprehensive income	484,269	474,848
Depreciation and amortization	25,491	25,950
Interest expense	2,798	1,779

No dividends were received from ALC during the fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

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ALC is a private company; therefore no quoted market prices are available for its shares.

14. Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
Trade payables	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,525
Harmonized Sales Tax	743	687
Due to Operators:		
ALC	5,857	10,008
MEG	1,326	944
	\$ 15,111	\$ 19,164

15. Liabilities for unclaimed prizes

	2023	2022
Unclaimed prizes		
Current prizes	\$ 6,809	\$ 7,092
Special prize fund	(9)	(4)
Balance, end of year	\$ 6,800	\$ 7,088

	2023	2022
Special prize fund		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (4)	\$ (4)
Unclaimed prizes expired during the year	1,695	1,875
Prize payouts	(1,700)	(1,875)
Balance, end of year	\$ (9)	\$ (4)

16. Due to Atlantic Gaming Equipment Limited (“AGEL”)

	2023	2022
<i>Unsecured – at amortized cost</i>		
Current	\$ 5,233	\$ 3,826
Non-current	23,528	8,014
Total loans from AGEL	\$ 28,761	\$ 11,840

The amount due to AGEL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALC, is the amount owing for purchases of lottery gaming and other related equipment made on the Corporation’s behalf. The amount owing has no fixed terms of repayment, is non-interest bearing, and is due on demand if the Corporation withdraws from the ALC Unanimous Shareholders Agreement. The current portion represents the budgeted amount to be repaid to AGEL in the next twelve months.

17. Other liabilities

	2023	2022
Outstanding chips	\$ 246	\$ 157
Progressive jackpot liabilities	1,400	1,160
	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,317

18. Finance costs

	2023	2022
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	\$ 789	\$ 495

19. Other expenses

	2023	2022
Distributions to community programs	\$ 10,248	\$ 9,944
Responsible gambling programs	6,487	6,024
	\$ 16,735	\$ 15,968

Other expenses include distributions to community and responsible gambling programs, some of the more significant amounts, including payments required by legislation, are as follows:

19.1 Harness racing

The Corporation annually contributes to the Nova Scotia Harness Racing industry amounts as directed by Government. The Government of Nova Scotia approved a contribution of \$1,000 in 2023 (2022 - \$1,000) to support the harness racing industry in Nova Scotia. The 2024 approved budget includes \$1,000 to support the harness racing industry in Nova Scotia.

19.2 Special payments

The Corporation is obligated to make direct payments annually to three provincial government bodies as follows:

	2023	2022
The Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage (in support of the Cultural Federation of Nova Scotia)	\$ 50	\$ 50
(in support of Sport Nova Scotia)	100	100
The Department of Agriculture (in support of the Exhibition Association of Nova Scotia)	50	50
	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>

These payments are special funds under the Provincial *Finance Act* established by the Minister of Finance and Treasury Board under Section 14(1) of the *Atlantic Lottery Regulations* as made under the *Gaming Control Act*.

19.3 Responsible Gambling payments

The Government of Nova Scotia approved a contribution to the Department of Health and Wellness as part of its 2005 Gaming Strategy to fund problem gambling treatment of \$3,000 in 2023 (2022 - \$3,000) and as part of its 2011 Gaming Strategy to fund youth gambling prevention of \$500 in 2023 (2022 - \$500).

20. Financial instruments

20.1 Capital risk management

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Corporation's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2022.

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Corporation, comprising capital replacement reserves (as disclosed in Note 11) and retained earnings.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Corporation's objectives are to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk levels. The Corporation manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Corporation's operations. The Corporation's major capital allocation decisions include a comparison of whether the expected financial returns from those investments exceed its estimated weighted average cost of capital.

20.2 Financial risk management

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market (interest rate) risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Corporation's overall risk management program recognizes the nature of these risks and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Corporation's financial performance.

20.3 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in

market interest rates. The Corporation currently does not have any interest bearing debt; however is indirectly exposed to interest rate risk through its investment in ALC who obtains debt financing to fund the purchase of specific assets on behalf of the Corporation.

20.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. In the normal course of business, the Corporation is subject to credit risk from trade debtors in the gaming and lotteries industry, and transactions with their operators. The Corporation has a credit policy which has been issued to manage this exposure to credit risk. As part of this policy, limits on exposures with counter parties have been set and approved by the Board of Directors and are monitored on a regular basis. The Corporation does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk. Trade debtors are monitored closely for compliance with terms of trade. The Corporation does not expect the non-performance of any obligations at balance date. The maximum credit risk is the carrying values of accounts receivables, bank accounts and short-term deposits.

20.5 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk represents the Corporation's ability to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation evaluates its liquidity requirements on an ongoing basis by monitoring its capital structure, regularly monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and managing the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities. In general, the Corporation generates sufficient cash flows from its operating activities to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$ -	\$ 15,111	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities for unclaimed prizes	-	6,800	-	-
Due to AGEL	-	5,233	23,528	-
Lease liabilities	-	672	722	-
Other liabilities	-	1,646	-	-
Due to Province of Nova Scotia	134,596	-	-	-
	\$ 134,596	\$ 29,462	\$ 24,250	\$ -

20.6 Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. The carrying values of the financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items.

The carrying value of amounts due to AGEL and due to Province of Nova Scotia approximates fair value as both are recorded at the amount that would be required to be paid to settle the obligation at the reporting date

Levels 1 to 3 are defined based on the degree to which fair value inputs are observable or unobservable, as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs are based on inputs which have a significant effect on fair value that are observable, either directly or indirectly from market data; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity)

During the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The Corporation does not have any financial instruments classified as level 2 or 3.

21. Employee future benefits

All permanent employees of the Corporation are entitled to receive pension benefits under the Province of Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Plan, a multi-employer defined benefit plan. The plan is funded by equal

employee and employer contributions. The Corporation includes contributions to the Plan in its management expenses. The Corporation is not responsible for any unfunded liability with respect to the Public Service Superannuation Plan.

The total expense recognized in the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income of \$112 (2022 - \$150) represents contributions paid to this plan by the Corporation at rates specified in the rules of the plan. As at March 31, 2023, contributions of \$1 due in respect of the 2023 reporting period (2022 - \$8) had not been paid over to the plan. The amounts were paid subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

Termination benefits

The Company has also expensed termination benefits during the period, which are recorded as of the date the committed plan is in place and communication is made. These termination benefits relate to severance which is not based on future service requirement and are included in cost of sales in the Statement of Net income in the amount of \$0.6 million.

22. Related party transactions

The immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation is the Province of Nova Scotia. Details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

Compensation of key management personnel

	2023	2022
Short-term benefits	\$ 465	\$ 782
Termination benefits	557	-
Post-employment benefits	67	92
	\$ 1,089	\$ 874

Key management is considered to be comprised of members of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Chief Executive Officer, two Vice-Presidents and two Directors.

23. Contingencies

From time to time the Corporation is involved in various legal proceedings of a character normally incidental to its business. The Corporation believes that the outcome of these outstanding claims will not have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial position; however, due to the uncertainty of potential legal outcomes this cannot be predicted with any assurance. Estimates, where appropriate, have been included in the consolidated statement of financial position, however additional settlements, if any, concerning these contingencies will be accounted for as a charge to the consolidated statement of net and comprehensive income in the period in which the settlement occurs.

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

24. Segmented Statement of Operations

The Corporation identifies the operations of the casinos and lotteries as its operating segments. These segments are monitored by the Corporation's chief operating decision maker and strategic decisions are made on the basis of the segmented operating results summarized below.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

	Casinos	Lotteries	Corporate	Total
Revenue (i), (ii)	\$ 90,272	\$ 258,962	\$ -	\$ 349,234
Cost of sales	72,688	78,285	2,278	153,251
Gross profit	\$ 17,584	\$ 180,677	\$ (2,278)	\$ 195,983
Depreciation and amortization	(1,611)	(3,869)	(191)	(5,671)
Other expenses	-	-	(16,735)	(16,735)
Segment operating profit	\$ 15,973	\$ 176,808	\$ (19,204)	\$ 173,577
Finance costs	-	(778)	(11)	(789)
Equity method income (loss)	-	(20,468)	-	(20,468)
Interest and other income	19	4,900	34	4,953
Net income before Win tax	\$ 15,992	\$ 160,462	\$ (19,181)	\$ 157,273
Win tax	16,220	-	-	16,220
Net income	\$ 32,212	\$ 160,462	\$ (19,181)	\$ 173,493

(i) Casinos' revenue is comprised of gaming revenue of \$82,921 plus food, beverage, and other revenue.

(ii) Lotteries' revenue includes Ticket Lottery of \$134,805 and Video Lottery \$124,157.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

	Casinos	Lotteries	Corporate	Total
Revenue	\$ 55,537	\$ 228,394	\$ -	\$ 283,931
Cost of sales	45,531	68,581	2,391	116,503
Gross profit	\$ 10,006	\$ 159,813	\$ (2,391)	\$ 167,428
Depreciation and amortization	(1,611)	(4,096)	(195)	(5,902)
Other expenses	-	-	(15,968)	(15,968)
Segment operating profit	\$ 8,395	\$ 155,717	\$ (18,554)	\$ 145,558
Finance costs	-	(478)	(17)	(495)
Equity method income (loss)	-	(18,382)	-	(18,382)
Interest and other income	13	3,309	2	3,324
Net income before Win tax	\$ 8,408	\$ 140,166	\$ (18,569)	\$ 130,005
Win tax	10,410	-	-	10,410
Net income	\$ 18,818	\$ 140,166	\$ (18,569)	\$ 140,415

(i) Casinos' revenue is comprised of gaming revenue of \$52,049 plus food, beverage, and other revenue.

(ii) Lotteries' revenue includes Ticket Lottery of \$128,581 and Video Lottery \$99,813.

NOVA SCOTIA GAMING CORPORATION

SCHEDULE OF CASINO AND LOTTERY INCOME

AS AT MARCH 31 (IN THOUSANDS)

Schedule 1 – Casinos

The schedule below present the reconciliation of the results from the Corporation's casinos segment to the amount paid to the Province for remittance of its profits, exclusive of Win tax.

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Casino revenue	\$ 82,921	\$ 52,049
Beverage, food and other revenue	7,351	3,488
	90,272	55,537
Expenses		
Lease and depreciation	1,611	1,611
Reserves	6,234	6,087
Operating Expenses	154	-
Harmonized Sales Tax	3,447	2,005
Operator fee	46,614	27,016
Win tax	16,220	10,410
	74,280	47,129
Net income	15,992	8,408
Win tax	16,220	10,410
Payment to Province	\$ 32,212	\$ 18,818

Schedule 2 - Lotteries

The schedule below present the reconciliation of the results from the Corporation's lotteries before application of equity accounting (including share of special pension payments from equity method investee and presentation of share of overhead costs from equity method investee).

	Ticket	Video	Total 2023	Total 2022
Revenue	\$ 134,805	\$ 124,157	\$ 258,962	\$ 228,394
Retailer commissions	13,804	21,671	35,475	31,859
Ticket costs	8,339	47	8,386	6,633
	22,143	21,718	43,861	38,492
Gross profit	112,662	102,439	215,101	189,902
Operating expenses				
Salaries and benefits	8,320	4,404	12,724	10,928
Training and development	126	111	237	46
Meetings and travel	223	229	452	195
Employee services	165	126	291	256
Costs of premises	246	256	502	440
Fleet expense	158	120	278	165
Consumable supplies	32	34	66	77
Terminal maintenance	6	480	486	282
Telecommunications	601	28	629	485
Technology maintenance	4,069	1,971	6,040	5,253
Outsourced services	2,026	1,003	3,029	2,443
Technology infrastructure services	842	815	1,657	1,726
Marketing	5,560	675	6,235	5,867
Social responsibility/Communications	414	383	797	642
Retailer training and support	414	51	465	503
Financial services	163	163	326	205
Lease, depreciation and amortization	3,563	4,837	8,400	8,716
Interest expense	390	596	986	613
Other distributions	9,656	6,283	15,939	14,203
Total operating expenses	36,974	22,565	59,539	53,045
Operating profit	75,688	79,874	155,562	136,857
Other income	123	4,777	4,900	3,309
Net income	\$ 75,811	\$ 84,651	\$ 160,462	\$ 140,166